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5. [REDACTED] before the war in the USSR, and particularly on the kolkhozes, there were wireless telephone sets. These were confiscated by the State during the war; but, after the war, such sets began to be returned to the kolkhozes. There were none after the war, however, among the kolkhozes in the vicinity of Kokand. Informant says that he saw such a wireless telephone in operation in 1945 in the village of Savinokor, in Komi SSR. The set was about 0.60 m. long, 0.40 m. wide, and 0.45 m. high. It had as many as ten tubes and had a range of more than 500 kilometers.
 6. Only persons of Soviet citizenship are ordinarily employed in the Post Offices or factories as telephone operators and technicians. Aliens are employed only when there is a shortage of telephone technicians, as happened in the case of informant.
 7. Persons of Soviet citizenship are employed as telephone operators or technicians at the Post Office or factory under the following circumstances:
 - a. The applicant presents himself at a certain hour to the Director of the Post Office or the factory and talks with him.
 - b. If there is a position open at the time, the applicant submits a written application listing his qualifications and knowledge of telephones, his previous employment, and recommendations from previous employers.
 - c. After a few days, the applicant is hired.
 8. [REDACTED] 70 percent of the telephone and electric equipment of all the USSR is manufactured in the factories of Moscow and Leningrad. Each factory periodically submits reports of its shortages of telephone and electrical equipment to the ministry in Moscow to which the factory is subordinate. The ministry subsequently submits a master-list of such shortages for all the factories subordinate to it. This master-list is sent to the ministries which supervise the Moscow and Leningrad factories, and the equipment is assigned according to the production of the Moscow and Leningrad factories, the relative shortages in the various factories, and the importance of the work done in them.
 9. [REDACTED] in every factory there is a member of the MVD, who secretly checks the past of each person hired and continues his surveillance of all employees, even the director of the factory. Informant believes that the MVD representative tapped the telephones in Cotton Gin No. 42 in Kokand and monitored the telephone conversations. He does not know whether any other special employee monitored telephone conversations. The MVD police use regular city telephone lines.

Telephone Installations in Kokand (40-30N. 71-00E)

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10. The telephone center of the city of Kokand consists of five switchboards of a type similar to the switchboard of the KEMZ factory (described in paragraph 20). This center connects with telephones of type TsB Krasnaya Zarya.
 11. Cotton Gin No. 42 in Kokand.
There was a shortage of telephone equipment in general in Cotton Gin No. 42. If a telephone was damaged or needed a replacement part, with the approval of the director of the factory, the necessary material was bought in the black market. In 1946 and 1947, a telephone of type KB, Krasnaya Zarya, was bought for 400 rubles and also various materials such as wire, and more than 50 batteries were bought for 20-40 rubles each.
 12. Factories in which the Soviet Government is particularly interested are given all the requisite telephone equipment, but in such a manner that it does not reach the black market. Cotton Gin No. 42 was of no great

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importance, and for that reason it had to resort to the black market, since it received very little telephone equipment and material.

13. Cotton Gin No. 42 daily sent one or two coded telephone messages to the city of Fergana and received from that city the same number of coded replies. The telephone operators at the factory telephone center received the message from the director of the factory himself, and, without knowing its meaning, they transmitted it word for word. Similarly, they received the messages from the city of Fergana and personally communicated them to the director of the factory. The encoding and decoding of such telephone messages was done by the director of the factory. The coded messages consisted of whole words, letters of the Russian alphabet, numbers, and sometimes whole phrases. The other telephone calls were made without the use of code and were not of great importance.
14. The telephone center in the Cotton Gin No. 42 was installed in the building of the fire department of the factory. It was connected with the telephone center of the city and also with eleven telephones in the factory which were not automatic. In the factory telephone center there is a telephone switchboard which is not automatic and which is called everywhere in Russia a *kommulator*.
15. The telephone switchboard in the telephone center of the cotton gin is of Soviet manufacture and origin.* It is type MB (sic) and has a capacity of 20 telephones. The switchboard is made of wood. It weighs about 25 kilograms, and its dimensions are 0.40 m. long, 0.25 m. wide, and 1.60 m. high. The width of the table where the plugs and keys are located is about 0.16 m. (See Attachment A.)
16. The ten telephones of the factory are type MB of Soviet manufacture and were made in Moscow or Leningrad in the factory called *Krasnaya Zarya*.** There is another telephone type MB of Swedish type but manufactured in Soviet factories called *Erikson*. There is a little plate on the telephones which gives the name of the factory where they were made.
17. The telephone of type MB, *Krasnaya Zarya*, weighs 2-2.5 kilograms and is set in a rectangular metal holder which is nailed to a wooden plaque on the wall. The dimensions of the telephone are 0.20 m. long, 0.15 m. wide, and 0.25 m. high. Each telephone has three batteries of 1.5 volts, each set in a separate wooden box.
18. The telephone of type MB, *Erikson*, weighs 4 kilograms. It is set in a wooden holder, but the batteries are in a metal case fastened to a wood plaque on the wall. The dimensions of this telephone are 0.40 m. long, 0.16 m. wide, and 0.50 m. high. Each telephone has three 1.5 volt batteries in a case which is a part of the telephone. (See Attachment B for sketch of telephone type MB.)
19. Following is an explanation of Attachment C, which diagrams the telephone communications of Cotton Gin No. 42 in Kokand:
 - No. 1 The wall which surrounds the factory
 - No. 2 The main entrance of the cotton gin.
 - No. 3 The entrance of the railroad siding.
 - No. 4 A stream which runs through the grounds of the cotton gin.
 - No. 5 A little river which also runs through the grounds of the cotton gin.
 - No. 6 The principal building of the cotton gin.
 - No. 7 The building of the fire fighting service where the telephone center is installed.
 - No. 8 A one-story building which serves as a residence for the fire chief of the cotton gin. Within this building is installed a telephone type MB *Krasnaya Zarya*.
 - No. 9 The factory kitchen, which is located at a distance of about 150 meters outside the factory. It has a telephone of the same type as No. 8.

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- No. 10 The office of the superintendent of the cotton which is being shipped out. This office has a telephone of the same type as the preceding ones.
- No. 11 A two-story building used as factory offices. This building contains five telephones of this same type.
- No. 12 A shed for raw cotton.
- No. 13 An apartment house where the director of the factory and two engineers live. A telephone is installed in this building.
- No. 14 The office of the manager of the factory garage. There are two telephones installed here, one of type MB, Krasnaya Zarya, and the other of type MB, Erikson.
- No. 15 The ~~KEMZ~~ Factory (Kokand Electro-Motor Zavod).
- No. 16 The telephone center of the ~~KEMZ~~ factory.
- No. 17 A telephone line consisting of two wires leading from the telephone center (No. 7 above), passing over the roof of the shed (No. 12 above) and terminating at building No. 13 above. This line is carried on a series of wooden poles of ordinary height and set at ordinary intervals; on the roof of shed No. 12 there are set two smaller poles. The wires of the telephone line are of steel, uncovered, black in color, and 0.0018 m. thick. The wires are fastened to porcelain insulators of various colors.
- No. 18 A telephone line consisting of eight wires leading from the telephone center to building No. 11. It connects four of the five telephones in this building. This line is supported on a series of wooden poles of ordinary height and set at ordinary intervals. The wires of this line are similar to those of the preceding line, and the porcelain insulators are white, brown, and green. Informant says that these eight wires are new and were installed during 1946-47 from material coming from Hungary.
- No. 19 A telephone line leading from the telephone center to point No. 19. This line consists of eight wires and is similar to line No. 18 above. From point No. 19 the line branches as follows:
- a. One line to the kitchen (No. 9 above). This consists of two wires supported on electric light poles. The line is similar to No. 17 above.
 - b. Another line to building No. 10 above. This line consists of two wires and is similar to No. 17 above.
 - c. A third line to building No. 8. This line consists of four wires. From building No. 8 to building No. 11, however, the line consists of two wires. All these wires are similar to those of line No. 17 above.
- No. 20 A telephone line leading from the telephone center to building No. 14 above. This line consists of two wires similar to the preceding. It is supported as far as point No. 20 on the telephone poles similar to those of line No. 17 above. From point No. 20 to building No. 14 it is supported on telegraph poles.
- No. 21 A telephone line which branches at point No. 21. It connects the telephone center (No. 7) of Cotton Gin No. 42 with the telephone center (No. 16) of the ~~KEMZ~~ Factory and also with the telephone center of the city of Kokand, which is located at a distance of about 4 kilometers from the two factories. The line which connects the two telephone centers of the cotton gin and the ~~KEMZ~~ Factory consists of two wires, while the line leading from point No. 21 and terminating at the telephone center of the city consists of four wires. These wires are of steel, bare, black in color, and about 0.004 m. thick. This line is supported on a series of wooden poles which are 50-60 meters apart. The diameter of a pole at the top is 0.16 m. and at the bottom is 0.20-0.24 m., and the height of the pole above the ground is about 3.5 meters. The wires are mounted on white porcelain insulators.

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20. KEMZ Factory (Kokand Electro-Motor Zavod)

The telephone center of the KEMZ Factory has a switchboard of type TsB (sic) built in the Soviet factory Krasnaya Zarya or Erikson. This switchboard has a capacity of 100 telephones but is not automatic. In 1947, this switchboard connected with 25-26 telephones of type TsB Krasnaya Zarya. (See attachment D for sketch of TsB switchboard and Attachment E for sketch of TsB telephone.)

Attachments:

- A. Telephone Switchboard, Type MB, in Cotton Gin No. 42 in Kokand
- B. Telephone Type MB, Krasnaya Zarya
- C. Telephone Communications of Cotton Gin No. 42 in Kokand
- D. Telephone Switchboard Type TsB
- E. Telephone Type TsB, Krasnaya Zarya.

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Comment:

- * Although the following information is in great detail and may be known about American and European telephones, it is included here to indicate the type of telephone equipment in use in the USSR.
- ** There is a Krasnaya Zarya Factory in Leningrad which manufactures communication and electronic equipment.